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The Los Angeles Times

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Sunday Edition

Twelve Pages

Classified Line Advertising.

This department of THE TIMES, which is represented today on the first, second and third pages, contains 15 columns of classified line advertisements, embracing the large number of 500 separate business announcements. In the best and broadest sense this can be called popular advertising. Five cents a line with a guaranteed daily circulation of over 9000 copies is a better rate than three cents a line with a circulation of less than 4500 copies.

The McKinley law was a year old last Tuesday. It is a healthy youngster, and for more reasons than one the Democrats wish it had never been born.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat thinks that girls don't count in matters of this kind. It would take twin boys to revive the fading political fortunes of G. C.

An eastern exchange which knows something about stocks, says that whenever the cry goes up, "Jay Gould is a very sick man," it is safe to say that other fellows are in a bad way.

SACRAMENTO, following the lead of Stockton, has bored for natural gas, and has struck a good flow of it at some depth—220 feet. Work has now been stopped for lack of funds.

A sharp advertising firm in Cincinnati offered to print all the ballots if they were allowed to print their firm's name on the ballot. While they did not get the job, they got any amount of free advertising over the discussion of the question. That was what they wanted.

POSTMASTER HOIR of Santa Barbara has commenced an active warfare upon newspapers circulated there for the offense of violating the anti-lottery laws of Congress and the State. As soon as Los Angeles gets a postmaster, we have a right to expect like action in this city.

Tur army is to be set to work at professional studies, and an officer will hereafter find promotion harder than ever. The new regulations will go into effect a year from next January. An important feature of the forthcoming order is the establishment of a lycum at every post in the army. Every officer in the service will be required to prepare and read a paper upon such professional subjects as he may elect at certain specified times before these lyceums. Attendance is also made compulsory.

A BUSINESS argument brought forward in favor of Arizona becoming a State, is that Uncle Sam is as liberal as he has been with other new commonwealths, he will give her 4,615,460 acres of land within her borders. Arizonans with an eye to the main chance are figuring that if this land could be sold for \$1 an acre, it would wipe out the State debt and leave \$3,750,460 to the credit of the Good Times Fund, or something of that sort. This idea is, of course, very attractive, but it is a long look ahead; and what a time the Arizona Legislature would have protecting that large surplus!

The department of transportation of the World's Fair has been offered a valuable relic of the early days of railroading in this country, and will doubtless secure it for an exhibit. The old locomotive "Samson," built in England by Timothy Hackworth and brought to this country in 1838, is still in existence and in working order. Accompanying it is a quaint old passenger car built in imitation of a stage coach, both standing on some of the old scalloped or fish-belly rails. The engineer who first ran the locomotive is still alive, and is living at the time of the World's Fair may accompany the venerable engine.

JOHN M. SCOTT of San Francisco, who has just returned from an inspection of European iron works, says that the Bethlehem, Penn., works have facilities for iron and steel working in advance of anything on the other side of the Atlantic. The Bulletin says: "This is the result of a few years of Republican policy of encouraging home industry." When we started in to build modern ships, armor and guns, British technical journals complacently suggested that if we wanted good work we should apply to British manufacturers, as we could not do it ourselves, and many of our Democrats and Magwumps echoed the recommendation. What have they to say about it now?

And now there is a big rumpus on foot between the insurance men of this city. Mr. Hawley, representing a non-union company, has brought suit in the name of his principals against Mr. Brodrick, representative of some of the union companies. The charge is libel, and damages are laid at \$25,000.

Mr. Brodrick is accused of sending out circulars representing that Mr. Hawley's companies are not very strong. Mr. Hawley retorts that his companies are strong enough to pass all the requirements of law, and are insuring at eastern rates, which average about one-third lower than those of the union.

He comes back at the "combine" with the statement that during the past five years it has collected in California about \$34,000,000, with which to pay off the debts of the companies. Mr. Hawley, not satisfied with his suit against Mr. Brodrick, "breathes out threatenings and slaughter," against other insurance agents in the city, and there is a prospect that fur and fire-brands will be flying shortly. If there's anything we do enjoy it's a good big fight.

however, we have reason to believe that the published exhibit will be more accurate and comprehensible. Such a statement should be published every year without fail, and then the taxpayers may be informed as to how their business is running.

The Times has attempted to perform a public service by pioneering the way, in a certain sense, and showing what is due from the county's book-keeper. The exhibit published today is drawn from the published report already alluded to, with the items rearranged in logical order, and the total of expenditures corrected by the addition of \$1763.70 to make it correspond with the record in the Auditor's office. This sum is not set down to any particular item or items of expense, because it is not yet accounted for, and cannot be without checking over the transactions of the entire year. The details of cash receipts and the balances brought forward are kindly furnished by the Auditor's office.

There yet remains the most satisfactory application of this exhibit in analyzing its items carefully to show the cost and proceeds of various departments of the county government, and to draw certain conclusions therefrom. To this task we propose to address ourselves at another time.

FOREIGN NOTABLES.

Bavaria's demand King spends most of his time skinning potatoes. Several other European sovereigns spend most of their time in skinning each other.

The Emperor of Austria keeps the collection of birds' eggs and postage stamps he began when a boy. The Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany has just ordered a new gold crown for himself.

The health of Prince Bismarck is now said to be excellent. A German who visited him recently said that the ex-Chancellor spent more than two hours in the saddle on one day and more than four hours in riding over his estate in a carriage on the following day.

Trying to interview the Prince of Wales is as difficult a job as trying to pick a Yale lock with a toothpick. He is not to be got at by the willing scribe, and the American syndicate which offers \$3,200 for an interview with him need not be in a hurry to buy the prince for the money.

A writer to the Christian Register believes that unless it is possible to form a circuit where one man can preach for three or four societies it is not worth while for the Unitarians to spend their evenings in planting or sustaining country churches.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has preserved copies of all her son's letters, his essays on historical subjects, and his views regarding political matters. In the near future she will publish them in order to throw a brighter light upon the pure and lofty character of the Prince Imperial.

The young King of Spain made farewell to his nurse, Maximilia Palazuelo, a short time ago. For five years and a half she was with his youthful majesty, and during that time she has never been attached to her that it was feared it would endanger his health. To make parting easier, the nurse left Madrid on Friday, the Highland home of the Duke and Duchess of Fife, whose guest she will be.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Norma C. Crawford of Minersville, Pa., has been offered the chair of oratory in the University of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.</p

BUSINESS.**FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.**

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10, 1891.

There is considerable demand for onions just now, and prices are stiffening. Shipments are being made to Colorado and Texas points, the latter State taking large consignments. The present quotations—\$0.80 cents per cental—are very low for this season. Onions at this time last year were selling at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cental, but the supply was light. This year the supply is more abundant, and while prices will probably advance over those now maintained, it is hardly probable that they will be as high as those above figured for some time to come.

A number of large eggs came in yesterday. They are said to be unusually good and are selling almost up with fresh ranch eggs. □

Cranberries have been coming into the market very freely during the past week. Most of the supplies are shipped from Cape Cod, but some lots are also received from Oregon. The Cape Cod cranberries bring \$10 per barrel, and those from Oregon, \$9.50.

A New York dispatch says: "The greater portion of the California raisins received thus far have been very good quality. Some new goods, in fact, appear to have turned out remarkably well, a rule and should the average of quality be maintained, the stock packed in that form should compete successfully with Valencia's at the present difference in price. It is not certain, however, that the packers will not may not spring in some new departure before the end of the season. As for Malaga, a market improvement over last year's quality and packing is shown in the consignment of late. The goods have not been driven completely out of the American market. The attractive quality this season prompted a number of jobbers to give the goods more attention than last year. Surface indications are that Californians will have to hustle with their first class of the Malaga packers keep on as they have commenced."

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—**MONEY**—On call, easily, closing off at 3 percent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—At 5%@7%.

STEAMSHIP EXCHANGES—Steady; 60-day bills, 4.83%; demand, 4.83%.

New York, Oct. 10.—The stock market today was dull, the opening prices being about the same as last night's close. After fractional declines and advances during the early hours of the day, the market closed at prices a fraction under the opening.

Government bonds were steady.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.

In the quotations below, where two sets of figures appear, the first "Central Pacific," 34-34%, the first figures refer to the noon quotations, and the last to the closing quotations.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 10:

Atchison 44 1/2 Or. Imp. 21 Am. Cot. Oil 25 Or. Nav. 76 Am. Express 100 Or. L. 24 1/2 C. & G. 88 1/2 Pac. Co. 11 Can. Salt 50 Pac. Mar. 11 Cen. Pac. 34 Reading 40 1/2 C. B. & Q. 98 1/2 R. G. W. 40 Del. & Lack. 141 1/2 R. G. W. pref. 76 1/2 R. G. W. 36 D. & R. G. pref. 48 1/2 R. G. W. 84 Erie 36 St. Paul 39 Kan. & Tex. 17 1/2 St. P. & O. 34 Lake Shore 124 Terminal 135 Louis. & N. 73 1/2 Tex. Pac. 14 1/2 Mich. Cen. 100 1/2 U. P. 41 1/2 Mo. Pac. 40 1/2 N. P. 228 1/2 U. S. 4-cent 116 1/2 N. P. pref. 75 1/2 U. S. 4-cent coup. 116 1/2 N. W. 116 1/2 U. S. 4-cent reg. 100 N. W. pref. 137 1/2 W. Fargo 138 N. Y. C. 110 1/2 West Un. 82 1/2 North Am. 19 1/2 Lead Trust. 16 1/2 San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10:

Blecher 150 Ophir 3 1/2 Best & Belch. 3 1/2 Peep 10 Crocker 0 1/2 Peerless 0 1/2 Chollar 1 45 Potosi 2 50 Con. Vir. 6 25 Savage 3 20 Confidence 3 1/2 Standard 1 45 Gould & C. 95 Union Con. 2 45 Hale & N. 1 50 Yellow Jack 1 60

NEW YORK MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10:

Alice 1 1/2 Horn Silver 3 40 Adams Con. 1 80 Iron Silver 1 40 Aspen 3 00 Mexican 2 50 Best & Bel. 3 00 Ontario 3 00 Boston 3 15 Plymouth 2 25 Con. Cal. & A. 6 12 1/2 Savage 3 00 Deadwood 1 90 Sierra Nev. 3 40 Eureka Con. 1 50 Standard 1 40 Gould & C. 95 Union Con. 2 30 Hale & N. 1 50 Yellow Jack 1 60

Bar Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—**BAR SILVER**—At 100¢@98%.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—**MEXICAN DOL-**

LARS—At 77¢@77¢.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—**BAR SILVER**—At 97 percent.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—**BAR SILVER**—At 44 1/2 cent.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—**CONSOLS**—Closing Money at 94 3/4; do. account, at 94 13 16; U. S. 4's, 12 1/2; do. 4 1/2's, 1 1/2; do. 5's, 10 1/2.

BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—**ATLCHISON**, Tolok, and Santa Fe, 44 1/2; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 98 1/2; Mexican Central, common, 23 1/2; San Diego, 18.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

Grain.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Wheat was weak.

The opening was 3 1/2¢ higher, and from this point a reaction set in and prices declined 3 1/2¢. Then the market rallied 3 1/2¢ again became weak, declining 1 1/2¢, ruled irregular, and the closing was 3 1/2¢ lower than yesterday. The receipts were 1,616,000 bushels; shipments, 1,026,000 bushels.

Closing quotations: **WHEAT**—Was quoted steady; cash at 97 1/2¢; December, 99 1/2¢; May, 103 1/2¢@103 1/2¢.

Corn—Quoted steady; cash at 53 1/2¢; November, 64 1/2¢@64 1/2¢.

Oats—Quoted steady; cash at 26 1/2¢; May, 31 1/2¢.

BARLEY—Quoted easy at 60.

Rye—Quoted easy at 87 1/2¢.

Flax seed—95%.

LIVESTOCK—Oct. 10.—**WHEAT**—Holders offer sparingly; No. 2 red winter quoted 70¢; 4 1/2d.; No. 2 red spring, at 88 1/2¢.

CORN—Holders offer futures moderately, but supply of spot poor; Spot quoted firm at 55 1/2¢; October, 55 1/2¢; steady; November, 54 1/2¢; firm; do. 6d.

FORK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—**MESS PORK**—Quoted steady; cash at 9.92 1/2¢; January, 11.80.

Lard.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—**LARD**—Quoted quiet; cash at 9.55; January, 9.70.

Dry Salted Meats.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—**SALTED MEATS**—Shoulders quoted at 6.25¢@6.40¢; short clear, 7.40¢@7.50¢; short ribs, 6.00¢@7.10¢.

Whisky.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—**WHISKY**—Quoted at 1.18.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—**PETROLEUM**—Closed at 63 1/2¢.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—**COFFEE**—Options closed steady, 10 to 25 points down. The sales were as follows: October, 11.70; November, 10.95@11.00; December, 10.85@10.90. Spot oil quoted steady; cash at 5.70.

SUGAR—Raw, firm; fair refining, 2 1/2¢@2 1/2¢; best, 2 1/2¢@2 1/2¢.

Hoops—The receipts were 1,200,000; the market was fairly active; steady to lower; rough and common were quoted at 3.90¢@4.25¢; mixed and packers, 4.50¢@4.80¢; prime heavy and butchers' weights, 4.90¢@5.10¢; prime light, 4.85¢@4.95¢; others, 4.25¢@4.70¢.

Sugar—The receipts were 2,000; the market was steady; native cves were quoted at 3.80¢@3.85¢; foreign, 4.75¢@5.25¢.

Western—4.10¢@4.15¢; Texas, 4.45¢@4.50¢.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—**CATTLE**—The receipts were 3,000; the market was firm; consumption declined, but prices remained at 4.00¢@4.60¢.

Steers, 2 1/2¢@2 1/2¢; cows, 1 1/2¢@1 1/2¢.

Hogs—The receipts were 1,200,000; the market was fairly active; steady to lower; rough and common were quoted at 3.90¢@4.25¢; mixed and packers, 4.50¢@4.80¢; prime heavy and butchers' weights, 4.90¢@5.10¢; prime light, 4.85¢@4.95¢; others, 4.25¢@4.70¢.

Sugar—The receipts were 2,000; the market was steady; native cves were quoted at 3.80¢@3.85¢; foreign, 4.75¢@5.25¢.

Western—4.10¢@4.15¢; Texas, 4.45¢@4.50¢.

Timothy Reed and all his relatives to Wm Rowland, property last above described, \$5.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—[Special to THE TIMES] The produce markets were still rather quiet and prices of leading cereals were unchanged. Wheat was rather quiet and offerings were liberal. Barley was steady, but quiet. Stocks are liberal. Oats continue firm with good demand for choice grades. Corn is quiet and weak. Cracked corn and feed corn meal are lower. Other mill-stuffs are unchanged.

The market for summer fruits is more active with fair demand for choice varieties. Grapes are coming in freely, and move off to good advantage for both wine and table. Receipts of berries are falling off.

The vegetable market is quiet and prices are steady. Summer squash and cucumbers are scarce. Potatoes are over plentiful and slow of sale. Onions are steady.

In the market a better demand is noted for fancy fresh roll. Choice ranch eggs are in demand.

Production.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—**WHEAT**—Was inactive; buyer, \$1.17 1/2¢; seller, \$1.18 1/2¢.

Barley—inactive; seller, \$1.18 1/2¢.

Corn—Quoted at 20 to 32.

Eggs—Ranch, 37 1/2¢ to 40¢.

Fruits—Huckleberries, 15¢@16¢ per pound.

Apples—At 75¢@81 1/2¢ per box.

Grapes—At 30¢@30¢ per Muscat; 25¢@26¢ per black; 26¢@29¢ for Sweetwater; 40¢@47.5¢ for Yokay; 60¢@62.5¢ for Isabella; 30¢@34¢ for Verdins; Wing grapes, 9.00¢@14.00¢ per ton.

Summary—Number of conveyances..... 40 With nominal consideration... 21 Aggregate amt. of considern'r..... \$93,269.49

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAN PEDRO, Oct. 10, 1891.

The following were the arrivals and departures for the past twenty-four hours:

Arrivals—October 10, steamer Ponoma, Hall, from San Diego and Newport, passengers and merchandise, for P. C. S. Co.

Departures—October 10, steamer Monona, Hall, from San Francisco and way, passengers and merchandise for P. C. S. C. S. Co.

To Arrive—October 11, steamer Queen of the Pacific, Alexander, from San Francisco and way, passengers and merchandise for P. C. S. C. S. Co.

To Sail—October 11, steamer Queen of the Pacific, Alexander, from San Francisco and way, passengers and merchandise for P. C. S. C. S. Co.

Dried Fruits—Peaches—At 4.00¢@5.00 per box.

Strawberries—At 0.00@0.00 per box for Sharpless; and 0.00@0.10 per Longforth.

Cherries—At 0.00@0.00 per box for Sharps; and 0.00@0.10 per box for Longforth.

Apricots—Bleached, 50¢@60¢ per pound; sun-dried, 36¢@40¢.

Apples—Evaporated in boxes, at 6 1/2¢@7¢; sliced, 47 1/2¢@50¢; quartered, 36¢@40¢.

Pears—At 40¢@45¢ per box for sliced; 36¢@40¢ for quartered; and 7 1/2¢@8¢ for evaporated.

Plums—At 25¢@28¢ per box.

Green Peas—At 15¢@16¢ per pound.

Prunes—At 45¢@50¢ per pound.

Raisins—Layers, fancy, 1.50 to 1.60 per box; choice, 1.35 to 1.40; fair to good, 1.00 to 1.25 with the usual advance for fractional boxes; Muscats, 75¢ to 90¢ per box.

Turnips—At 50¢@55¢ per box.

Carrots—At 1.00 per box.

Squash—Summer, 35¢@50¢ per box for Bay Marrow; 5.00¢@6.00 per ton.

Turnips—At 1.25 per cental.

Carrots—At 1.25 per cental.

Asparagus—At 50¢@55¢ per box.

Green Corn—At 50¢@55¢ per box.

PASADENA.

Times Branch Office, No. 50 East Colorado st.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL.

New Regulations Adopted for Moving Houses.

Another Meeting of the Committee of Thirteen.

The Athletic Club Executive Committee in Session.

Various Items of Local Interest—New Tennis Court—Personal Mention—Brevities—The Marshal Ex-plains.

The City Council met in regular session yesterday afternoon, President Lukens in the chair, and all members present except Mr. McQuillen.

The minutes of the last previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Keest reported that he would sell the clock in the fire engine house for \$25, which offer was accepted.

The following resolution was adopted: "That the Superintendent of Streets be instructed to permit no houses to be moved over any streets of the city without permission of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, and also to require payment of moving house tax where there are no street railway tracks where meetings are once more in progress.

F. Martin Summers has been formally delegated to arrange the designs for the pamphlet soon to be issued by the Board of Trade.

Services will be held today at the Universalist Church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The subject of the evening discourse will be "Temperance."

The San Gabriel Rapid Transit Company didn't apply for a franchise before the Council yesterday as ex-Receiver Kerckhoff was not present.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold a special meeting for prayer in Strong's Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting will be led by Samuel Hahn.

Mr. Summers has painted a water color picture of the Painter Hotel. Its dimensions and price, and it will be put on exhibition in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Los Angeles.

A meeting will be held in the Conservatory of Opera rooms on East Colorado street this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the discussion of ethical, political and social problems. All interested are cordially invited.

POMONA.

Sympathy for Mrs. Hutchinson, Charged with Forgery.

Her Efforts to Clear Up the Debts of a Worthless Husband—News Notes and Personal Mention—Church News.

The TIMES conveys the news of the world to Pomona 30 hours in advance of San Francisco and 24 hours of New York. Pomona branch office and agency is at Armour's Pharmacy, Second street, where advertisements, orders for the paper and news items are received.

There is much sympathy felt here for Mrs. M. J. Hutchinson, the woman who was arraigned Monday before Justice Stanton for forgery and had her preliminary hearing on Thursday. She has had a great deal of trouble. Her husband got away with all the money he could lay his hands on and left his wife almost destitute with two children to support. This she has endeavored to do by taking in sewing, attempting at the same time to cancel numerous debts contracted by Hutchinson before he left. In the case of the Los Angeles firm against her she will attempt to prove an alibi. On Monday Moore and Westerman took bail, and Thursday Westerman and Dewey were accepted as bondsmen. She says she was not committed to jail, as reported.

A petition from G. W. Barnhart, asking permission to move a house, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys with power to act.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

A meeting of the committee of thirteen of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon at the First National Bank.

Reports were submitted by the sub-committees on reservoir sites, boundaries and that appointed to examine into the legal status of the case. The first-named committee reported that so far two sites had been selected, viz., the Devil's Gate and the other at the Lougherry. The report was quite lengthy, but contained necessarily but little definite information, as the state of the board's finances have not permitted an exhaustive survey of the territory concerned.

The Committee on Irrigation Boundaries recommended the following limits for the proposed district to be supplied from a reservoir at Devil's Gate:

Beginning at a point where a westerly prolongation of the street will intersect the west boundary line of the San Pasqual ranch; thence east to Lincoln avenue; thence south to Dakota street; thence east to Kirkwood avenue; thence south to Washington street; thence east to Alton avenue; thence south to the south line of the Devil's Gate tract; thence east along said south line, and a prolongation thereof, eastward to the west bank of the wash of the Eaton Canyon; thence southerly and easterly along said prolongation of the south boundary of the Marceine tract, which would intersect the same; thence westerly along said prolonged line, and the south boundary of said Marceine tract, and the south boundary of the Wilson and Farnsworth tract, in the northern corner of the city of Pasadena; thence along the southern boundary line of said city to where a westerly prolongation of Columbia street would intersect the west boundary of San Pasqual rancho; thence northwesterly along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

The Legal Committee made a brief report. All of the above will be further considered at the meeting of the board called for next week.

ACTIVE ATHLETES.

The Executive Committee of the Athletic Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Consideration was given to maximum admissions and other matters were suggested and referred to a committee of two. C. L. Miller was chosen secretary of the committee.

Some radical changes were made in the by-laws with reference to the admission of outsiders into the club building. It was decided that the club should be open to resident friends of members to the second, third and fourth Thursdays of each month. At other times the building will be for the exclusive use of club members and such friends as may be admitted.

A meeting of the club will be held next Thursday evening to decide whether or not the organization shall become an incorporated body. A large attendance is desired, and the result may be full and free.

It has been decided to call a second election for the choice of officers, as petitioned by certain members of the club on the ground that the voting of proxies was not binding.

THE MARSHAL'S EXPLANATION.

In explanation of the arrest of Preacher Yates on Thursday, which has caused considerable comment, Marshal McLean states positively that one John did not direct him to apprehend Preacher Yates on Main street to Fair Oaks avenue, but told him to go to some vacant lot. If this is what the officer told Yates in front of Bassett's, many of the bystanders were much mistaken, as the explanation given by the marshal and shows why the arrest was made when the preacher prepared to preach by the side of the San Gabriel Valley Bank.

A NEW TENNIS COURT.

In a conversation yesterday with M. D. Palmer, president of the Franklin Hotel, that gentleman told President Summers of the tennis club that he would lay out an asphalt court at the hotel provided the club will pay frequent visits to it and participate in such tournaments as may be arranged.

The Ladies' Guild of the Episcopal Church will receive a reception from the new pastor, Rev. Dr. G. A. M. next week.

He goes as a representative of Pomona Lodge, No. 246—Miss Bertha Mann of Altadena is visiting H. G. Oobush, Mrs. Mary E. Mills is back from her visit at Galveston, Tex.

CHURCH NEWS.

Rev. J. F. Moody, formerly a resident here, now has charge of the Baptist Church at South Riverside.

Rev. F. H. Adams of Nebraska has been elected rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and will occupy the pulpit November 1. St. Paul's has been without a rector since Easter.

Among those who united with the Baptist Church last Sunday was H. G. Tinsley of the Pomona Progress. Mrs. H. G. Tinsley, Miss Alice Bassett, and Mrs. John Bassett, Mrs. Mary E. Mills is back from her visit at Galveston, Tex.

THE WATER front Britt Springs is a boon to suffering humanity. For sale by H. Jeune, 238 and North Spring st.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, WHIPS, ETC.—A good stock at M. H. Gustin's 109 N. Broadway, opposite Teal's office.

RE. E. T. BARBER.

The WATER front Britt Springs is a boon to suffering humanity. For sale by H. Jeune, 238 and North Spring st.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Dr. Seymour's Catarrh Medicine. Price 50 cents, Wholesale by Haas, Baruch & Co.; and all retail druggists.

SEYMOUR & JOHNSON, AGENTS.

"Drifted Snow," the best soap, made C. & S. Roasted coffee, pure and exquisite flavor.

TRY BARTLETT'S MINERAL WATER—it has no equal. H. Jeune, agent.

THE W. H. PERRY Lumber & Manufacturing Co.'s

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS.

Commercial St. Los Angeles.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC Steamship Line.

The First-class American steel Steamer

MINEOLA.

(250 tons register).

Will be despatched from San Francisco for New York, via Diegues, about October 31, 1891, to be followed by steamers "Mackay" and "Keweenaw."

For information apply to

CHILD'S & WALTON, Agents, 118 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

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LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS.

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ASTBURY SHORTHAND SCHOOL.

PHILLIPS BLOCK, 100 S. Spring St., San Francisco.

Stair elevator. Thorough Shorthand and Typewriting taught and practiced.

Also Agent for THE WEIR STOVES.

Lower prices than anywhere else on this coast.

TELEPHONE 418.

MISS M. A. JORDAN,

318 S. Spring St., near 4th.

Stoves, Ranges, Tinning and

Plumbing.

REDWOOD RAILWAY.

A DIRECT LINE, OCT. 5, 1891, at 5 p.m.

Los Angeles Depot, corner Grand ave. and Jefferson st.

Take Grand ave. cable cars or Main st. and Agricultural Park horse cars.

FOR REDWOOD: FOR LOS ANGELES:

Leave Los Angeles Leave Redondo.

*8:00 a.m. *7:00 a.m.

*10:00 a.m. *8:40 a.m.

*1:30 p.m. *11:20 a.m.

*3:30 p.m. *4:10 p.m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

9:30 a.m. 8:45 a.m.

10:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m.

2:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m.

5:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Leave Los Angeles Leave Hollywood.

*8:00 a.m. 8:00 a.m.

10:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m.

2:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m.

5:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Leave Los Angeles Leave Glendale.

*7:30 a.m. *8:00 a.m.

*8:45 a.m. *9:30 a.m.

*10:00 a.m. *10:45 a.m.

*1:30 p.m. *2:45 p.m.

*3:00 p.m. *4:15 p.m.

*5:30 p.m. *6:45 p.m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Leave Los Angeles Leave Altadena.

*8:00 a.m. *8:00 a.m.

10:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m.

2:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m.

5:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

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TENTH YEAR.

PREGNANT PROPHECIES.

Biblical Forecasts of the World's Destiny.

The Lessons of Geology—Testimony of the Rocks.

Is a Great Portion of the Globe to Perish from Cold?

Climatic Changes Worked by the Centuries—Were the Polar Regions Once Tropical?—And Will the Reverse Come True?

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5, 1891.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] In writing a series of articles upon the culmination of prophecy, the constant occurrence of physical phenomena, as well as the political events and other circumstances clearly denoting the fulfillment of the mysterious writings which prophets and apostles transcribed without understanding them, as Peter said—"For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost"—I am addressing my interpretations to those who believe the Bible to be an inspired book; who believe in a God and a Savior, and that events and calamities are not the mere work of chance, but, so far as mankind is concerned, that they are shaped by the ambitions and passions, just as was foreseen centuries and centuries ago by the Omnipotent.

The great mass of mankind sneers at anything which is given as an interpretation of sentences which the infidels and scoffers for thousands of years have pronounced to be merely the creation of Jewish priests, who wrote them long after the happening of those things which they pretended were predicted hundreds of years before; and that the Christian prophecies and revelations were the work of Christian priests, who gave them out in the second and third centuries as the sayings of the apostles, and the writing down of them after the death of Christ of his words and acts.

It is harder to prove the facts of twenty or twenty-five centuries ago than to doubt them and call for proof. But there can be no denial that the Jewish scriptures were in existence hundreds of years before they were translated, as the Septuagint, by the seventy learned scholars in Egypt, long before the birth of Christ.

And so, too, there cannot be a denial or doubt that the New Testament was in existence and had to wait, in the second century—and we have authentic copies, known by their authentication and their form of writing, to be had written in the third century. The great future events which concern us of this generation were prophesied, according to undeniable evidence, by the Jewish scriptures 400 years before Christ and by the New Testament—copies in existence prior to the year A.D. 300.

Before taking up the actual prophecies, it is relevant to show what might happen at any date, from the assertions of science and its professors. For though the materialist will not believe anything presented by a Christian, which cannot be seen, heard, felt, or proved by uncontested evidence, he is always ready to take the part of the geologist that the world was created over 100,000 years ago from chaos; and not in six days; that the sun and the stars are at denoted distances from us, rolling on through space without visible means supporting them in their places, and that they are certain millions and hundreds of millions of miles away from us; and we all revolve around some great unknown sun in the Pleiades, from which it takes a ray of light certain scores of years to reach us. All this we believe because it is taught to children, who accept the finite wisdom of man without a question and reserve all skepticism for the infinite.

The world does progress, for we now permit doctrines, which 300 years ago, both in science and religion would have been met with crucifixion or death at the stake; and each year we are adding to knowledge more than a whole century developed during the darker ages. And so the Christian, seeking for enlightenment, by obeying the command given to diligently read and search the scriptures, is now enabled to interpret clearly many passages which 100 years ago were perplexing mysteries to the wisest and most profound scholars and theologians.

Fifteen years ago, with other thinkers, I believed and so published, that the universe was held and directed in all its movements by the great magnets which respectively controlled the various systems; and that one sun, like the huge glass wheels which fifty years ago were made to revolve to demonstrate electrical characteristics, and each planet or satellite, or other sun, thrown out from its equator in direct lines throughout space gigantic currents of electricity, by means of which every body which passed through them was affected thereby, and especially if two or three currents from different solar bodies happened to strike together at the point of intersection. And that the negative and positive poles of these great revolving bodies acted and reacted in such manner as to preserve the equilibrium of all, except that the stormy earthquakes, electrical phenomena, etc., were produced by the passage of the earth through these greater or lesser conjunctions of the solar currents. All these ideas were met by the usual derision, with which any progress in thought or science is received by the masses—or more properly by their special champions in ignorance combating any correction or exposition of previous errors. But today this view has made vast headway, and the spots upon the sun are accepted as foundation for tolerably accurate calculation of storms and phenomena; and the day is probably near at hand when astronomers will foretell disturbing electrical conjunctions as well as they can now determine the conjunctions or transits of the planets.

We have sweeping waves of cold—and we have others of heat—produced by what? And though the foolish admits the fact as a mere chance, he will not go a step forward and admit that the same omniscient power which can send or withhold the rain, or the heat, or the cold, can just as easily destroy all life, animal or vegetable, upon this globe by simply permitting our atmosphere to become rarified a few degrees, in order that light and heat and electricity may become more powerful upon the surface to the extent of thirty or

fifty degrees; or that it may be rendered opaque, and prevent these rays from piercing through, so that eternal ice should sweep away every vestige of life.

Scientists all assert that there has been a former period of glaciation of this globe, produced by some of the great irregularities in its motion, which recur, according to their calculation, at periods of many thousands of years apart.

At present our aphelion position (greatest distance from the sun) occurs in the summer solstice (June 21.) But there is a coincidence of the aphelion with the winter solstice (December 21.), once in 21,556 years. For polar glaciation that is the most favorable condition.

There is again variation of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit, passing through a double oscillation every 10,000 years.

Third, there is a change in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit in every 100,000 years. This oscillation, it is said, prolongs or withdraws the heat of the sun's rays in the polar regions. The change of orbit makes at present the sun's months eight days longer than the other months, in which our perihelion occurs.

Now what might happen among the possibilities which could occur in any one year, by physical means, if an omnipotent power chose to direct it? Astronomers tell us that something dreadful in the way of glaciation would occur if these conditions existed at the same time:

(1.) Winter solstice in aphelion.

(2.) Obliquity of the ecliptic at minimum.

(3.) Eccentricity of orbit in maximum.

Everything liquid would become solid ice in a second.

Fortunately such coincidences can only happen once in many millions of years. The next most horrible condition would be the coincidence of No. 1 and No. 3. This happens only once in a vast number of years.

But some scientists say that the last glacial epoch could have been produced by cause No. 1, the winter solstice of Dec. 21 coinciding with aphelion. They date the last coincidence in its intensity at about the year 9427 B. C.; and say that alone may have produced the entire glaciation of the earth.

Now there may be many other terrible destructive coincidences, which astronomers have not yet discovered. But we have no record for reference to prove that extraordinary changes may not have been made by the attraction of the great planets in perihelia at the same time. And as the occurrence of the two coincidences No. 1 and No. 3 would produce wonderfully intense glacial effects, it is safe to have only surmise to base any dicta that the joint perihelia of the great planets, about 30,876 B. C. did not cause these very effects.

An oscillation of the earth which may then have been effected by the cross-currents of electricity, not only to produce the second but the third cause, an exact coincidence for cold beyond even the power of human calculation, and which would account for the wonderfully preserved remains of extinct mammoth animals found beneath the great mountains of ice on the northern shores of Siberia, where a drop of water never exists. There have been singular phenomena of all kinds in the past, and many scientists looked with dread in 1880 for the results of the planetary conjunctions through 1881-1882.

According to Prof. Agassiz, who made a life-time study of the glacier subject, the catastrophe which enveloped all of the old world north of the thirty-fifth parallel with huge mountains of ice, was sudden. His theory has been adopted by nearly all the great geologists. The meat of the mammoths has been cut out perfectly fresh and sound by those who discovered them. The plants and leaves which have been found were distinct as any that grow now—and they all proved to be of tropical growth—the change so instantaneous that they had no time to wither and decay; produced doubtless by some change of the earth, which transformed a paradise into an Arctic Zone of perpetual ice.

The last intensity of glaciation has been dated in the year 9427 B. C. The preceding intense period was 21,856 years before, or in the year 30,783 B. C. There were perihelia of the four great planets causing concentration of the attractions, and of electric currents in 30,878-30,876; 30,876-30,872.

The aphelion of the earth in '30,878-2 was calculated as December 20, the day before winter solstice; and in 30,711, when three of the planets were in perihelia, the aphelion occurred December 22. Most likely both these periods witnessed remarkable events.

If the five days of the Bible, prior to the deluge, were the time when the great geologists maintained periods of time, as it exists at present, as a God to whom "a thousand years are but as yesterday," it would be easy to concede that the earth had this change of climate in those remote ages. Siberia may then have been in the tropics until the change of orbit and the other coincidences instantly converted everything living into a frozen mass, and the other portions of the earth, up to that time in frozen regions, were of course unpeopled by animal life. The phenomena existing on this continent, indicate that vast mountains of ice extended south of our lakes, if not south of the fortieth parallel. Fossil remains of extinct animals also have been found below the surface of these key mountain ranges.

They have found nothing yet to prove a former race of men. But if there should be another change of climate and the stormy earthquakes, electrical phenomena, etc., were produced by the passage of the earth through these greater or lesser conjunctions of the solar currents. All these ideas were met by the usual derision, with which any progress in thought or science is received by the masses—or more properly by their special champions in ignorance combating any correction or exposition of previous errors.

But today this view has made vast headway, and the spots upon the sun are accepted as foundation for tolerably accurate calculation of storms and phenomena; and the day is probably near at hand when astronomers will foretell disturbing electrical conjunctions as well as they can now determine the conjunctions or transits of the planets.

We have sweeping waves of cold—and we have others of heat—produced by what? And though the foolish admits the fact as a mere chance, he will not go a step forward and admit that the same omniscient power which can send or withhold the rain, or the heat, or the cold, can just as easily destroy all life, animal or vegetable, upon this globe by simply permitting our atmosphere to become rarified a few degrees, in order that light and heat and electricity may become more powerful upon the surface to the extent of thirty or

Marseilles. The sea coast will have changed and grown more dangerous on the eastern side, and will have transformed. No one will live and breathe any more, except in the equatorial zone, up to the day when the last family, nearly dead with cold and hunger, will sit on the shore of the last sea in the rays of the sun, which will thereafter shine brightly on an ambulant tomb, revolving aimlessly around a useless light and a barren heat.

This will faintly express what science teaches might be the results of a change in the earth's axis and orbit.

Very truly, BLANTON DUNCAN.

THE EAST SIDE.

A New Church to Open Today—News Notes and Personalities.

The new Christian Church on Workman street will be opened for general worship for the first time today. There will be preaching both morning and evening by Rev. Mr. Garvin of Pasadena, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon a special communion service will be held. A large tent has been erected on the lot south of the church, for the accommodation of persons desiring to attend the 11 o'clock service and remain to eat their luncheons before the exercises of the afternoon. A cordial welcome is assured to all, and a large attendance is expected. The date of the formal dedication of the building has not yet been decided upon, but will no doubt be set as soon as possible.

The services at most of the churches today will be the regular routine. At the Presbyterian the pulpit will be in charge of Rev. Mr. Stewart. Should the services of the children of the Sunday-school with observe "Balancing Sunday" this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Minor Boite of Happy Valley was quite unfortunate on Thursday. He is employed at the cannery on Macy street, and at noon went out to attend to his horse. He failed to return, and a search revealed him lying in an unconscious condition near the animal's side. He was taken home and a physician summoned, and the patient finally regained his lost senses. He had no recollection after going out of doors, and as he had plainly not been kicked by the horse, it was thought by the doctor that he had had a fit, the symptoms being similar to a slight stroke of apoplexy. He expects to resume work on Monday.

J. W. Arnold is at Escondido for a few days on business.

The G. A. R. lawn party last night at Mr. Minsey's was a very pleasant affair.

Next Saturday the W. R. C. will give a social entertainment and hop at the hall, No. 611 Downey avenue.

PINEAPPLE CULTURE.

How the Succulent Pines are Reared in Florida.

Some Information Which May be of Value to Southern California Horticulturists—Soil, Habits and Products.

John B. Beach, of the Indian River nurseries at Melbourne, Fla., writes THE TIMES describing the cultivation of the pineapple in that section, which information may be of value to Southern Californians.

"The pineapple," he writes, "grows like the century plant, the leaves being thinner and narrower and set abundantly with thorns on their edges. When the plant reaches maturity a cluster of blossoms issues from the center on a stalk as does the century plant, and the receptacle of these purple blossoms forms the apple, every nippie representing the scar of a blossom. When the plant has fruited, a sprout, called a sucker, comes up from the axil of one of the leaves and forms a new plant which bears in twelve months, and so on indefinitely."

"On the stem of the fruit, beneath the apple, are a number of smaller short-stalked slips, which, though mainly the planters depend to increase their acreage. Slips may be kept for several months without losing strength or vitality if kept perfectly dry; but if wet in a heap they will heat and decay. Suckers are more tender and do not bear transportation so well, being more subject to decay."

"Pines are planted in sandy soil, and will grow in pure silicon sand if supplied with abundance of nitrogenous manures and water, and produce the very choicest fruit. They do correspondingly better, however, on rich soil if loose, well watered and drained and free from calcareous matter or alkali. They will stand rather more cold than a tomato and any amount of sun and heat and will bear fruit in sun twelve to twenty-four months from planting, and the taste is excellent."

"The meat of the fruit is delicious."

"The fruit may be supplemented by serving pickles in coffee cups and coffee in bottles. Buy a new dust pan in which to pile sandwiches." Chicago humor doubtless. It has a fine flavor of pepper and balsam.

"The glorious fun may be supplemented by serving pickles in coffee cups and coffee in bottles. Buy a new dust pan in which to pile sandwiches." Chicago humor doubtless. It has a fine flavor of pepper and balsam.

"Old Grimes' Plaster of Paris Plaster is recommended as a sure card. It is believed that 'Old Grimes' should be a comical old fellow, capable of saying funny things;" but if he is not so capable the author comes to his assistance and offers a speech replete with funny things; for instance:

"Ladies and gentlemen: It is not necessary for me to thank you for your presence here this evening, since you are here for your own good. You are uncultured, uncivilized and ignorant, but you are the flower of all art. Your minds are as innocent of all art as the apple is of the rules of baseball, or as my good man Friday's is of anything but art. That you (mentioning his assistant, who was a boyish and awkward and idiotic as possible) was brought up on art. He has eaten it, drunk it, slept with it."

He is another funny thing from the speech:

"This ladies and gentlemen, was one of the most exasperating of that most exasperating class of people—those ignoramus, who were a terror to all who met her and the man who succeeded in evading her, hugged himself with pure delight and innocently hoped that his enemy might not be so successful. Look at that cheek! There is no reason that she should not strike him without a padded knuckle."

Mr. Beach says that she is a good woman, and the plaintiff claims that Mrs. Dickey took charge of Dickey as soon as she reached the house and they look to her for the pay, as Dickey had nothing.

When the wedding took place, wine, etc., was ordered up to the rooms and a general good time was enjoyed by all present, but the bill has never been paid, and the plaintiff thinks Mrs. Dickey should be compelled to square the picture of the future:

"From the summit of the mountain a winding sheet of snow will descend upon the high plateaus and the valleys, driving before it life and civilization, and masking the earth with a white mantle, which it meets on its passage. Life and human beings will press insensitively toward a few degrees, in order that light and heat and electricity may become more powerful upon the surface of the earth to the extent of thirty or

PENNY COAXERS.

Struggling in the Toils of the Dime Social.

The Various Breeds of the Same Playful Animal.

Cahill's Notion of a "Crazy" Costume, to-wit, a Plug Hat.

The "Sleeping Beauty," the Pumpkin Pie and Other "Social" Furniture—Miss Merriman's Volume on How to Do It.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.]

—It is the festive season. Kermesses and fairs and all sorts of social gatherings in all materials, from gold, the metal of the "blasted bondholder, and silver, "the money of the poor," all the way to the plain ordinary tin plate of the tariff—all these, and more, are in full swing. To the end, then, that I may promote in a humble way these forms of innocent merriment, I am minded to give some particulars from a modest little volume entitled "Socials," by Elsie W. Merriman of Chicago, who explains how to be gay and charitable at the same time. Miss Merriman—she should be Merrivian, it seems—explains that her object is to teach people how to "coax the pennies from those who care less for charity than for their own comfort." One may gather from the book that the higher culture is not regarded as a good social investment—not a good penny coaxed in fact. Thus we are told at the start "an evening of fun" is to be had "by the aid of Rev. Mr. Stewart." The children of the Sunday-school will observe "Balancing Sunday" this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Minor Boite of Happy Valley was quite unfortunate on Thursday. He is employed at the cannery on Macy street, and at noon went out to attend to his horse. He failed to return, and a search revealed him lying in an unconscious condition near the animal's side. He was taken home and a physician summoned, and the patient finally regained his lost senses. He had no recollection after going out of doors, and as he had plainly not been kicked by the horse, it was thought by the doctor that he had had a fit, the symptoms being similar to a slight stroke of apoplexy. He expects to resume work on Monday.

J. W. Arnold is at Escondido for a few days on business.

The G. A. R. lawn party last night at Mr. Minsey's was a very pleasant affair.

Next Saturday the W. R. C. will give a social entertainment and hop at the hall, No. 611 Downey avenue.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.]

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AMERICAN PUSH.

WRITTEN FOR THE LOS ANGELES TIMES,
BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

CHAPTER III (Continued.)

At about this time, as it happened, Mrs. Kennard committed the crowning mistake of her life. Among the persons of note who had most cordially greeted her on her return was a staunch former friend, the Marchioness of Dendudin. The Marchioness was a woman of large heart, though quick temper. She was famed for the sincerity and tenacity of her likes and dislikes, and Mrs. Kennard had long stood on the list of the former. Lady Dendudin thought that Sir Franklin had treated her friend with a sorry stinging and very freely vented her opinion. She fell in love with Kathleen, and encouraged an intimacy between herself and her only daughter, Lady Guinevere Poindexter, one of the reigning London belles. Twice she invited the Kennards to come and visit her at the most delightful of her several country seats, Dendudin Hall, near the Devon Cliffs. It was during the second of those visits that Mrs. Kennard's fatal blunder occurred.

Besides Lady Guinevere, the Marchioness had two other children, both sons. The eldest, Lord Armitage, had lately married, and was traveling on the continent. At Dendudin Hall, when Kathleen and her mother had made the second visit there, was the younger son, Lord Egbert Poindexter. Neither had any brother; he had been born before his father died, and for an excellent reason. Although in his latter years he had married a woman who would embellish and manipulate facts with pretties adroitness, and her "version" of the whole ill-starred event was both self-explaining and picturesque. He won her many sympathizers, too, and these clad Kathleen and herself with delicate mantles of martyrdom.

"I shall never return to that horrid country again," she would say, with her grandest, yet most aggrieved manner. "My poor, dear husband lost his life, in the first place, and now, in the second place, it has made me the object of a shocking slander."

To certain more intimate friends she would occasionally murmur: "I don't want it repeated, but that Louisa Pointed out it was terrible tidings. The Lis-

treated very much as if it had been the claim of a rebellious baby. The design of the marchioness did not end merely in detection, but in pitiless exposure as well. The Marchioness, having got rid of the women whom she regarded as vipers warmed at her hearthstone, proceeded to bring what she denounced as their wily treachery, from one end of the kingdom to the other. She was an excellent hater, was this noble lady, as already has been chronicled. She did not spare the Kennards, nor did her husband, whom she notoriously ruled. Their acrid statements engendered a scandal from which sprang the most turbulent outcome. Mrs. Kennard's "mortal plot" was soon a nameless lie. The society journals had their fling at her, and she was referred to as the "inveigler" and again as the "American pusher." To rally round her a few genial adherents meant one thing; to fight the powerful acronym of the Dendudins meant another. She soon awoke to the fact that her London position was ruined, and that her attempt to connect her child with the haughty house of Poindexter had wrought for her dreadful contumely and ridicule. There is no doubt that she had been cruelly treated, considering all the circumstances; but there is no doubt, too, that in a measure she had brought upon herself the punishment which had overtaken her with such rude and public lash-strokes.

In midwinter of the following year she returned to her country, settling in the little-decorated Little Fifty-third Street, to which she had always heard her allude. She mentioned to her New York friends the affair at Dendudin Hall with mingled sorrow and indignation. She had always been a woman who would embellish and manipulate facts with pretties adroitness, and her "version" of the whole ill-starred event was both self-explaining and picturesque. He won her many sympathizers, too, and these clad Kathleen and herself with delicate mantles of martyrdom.

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ights and shades along a lapse of meadow."

"We might have gone to the Osgots after all," she said to Kathleen at dessert. "It's only a small affair, and the Patriarch's ball may quite spoil it; but then the Osgots are so select. They have no real right to their extremely lofty position, it's true, but—"

"Don't you recollect, mamma?" Kathleen broke in. "We thought it best not to go everywhere nowadays, on account of rumpling good gowns for larger entertainments. Now don't change your mind at the last moment; please don't. I've an interesting book, and I'd intended to pass a quiet evening with the grassed lawn, he replied:

"Look here, my boy; you're devilishly sensitive. I should say—"

"Right, Philip; I am sensitive. Haven't I reason to be? Now that what friends I've had stand by me, I never thought I had many real friends; I hardly believed for that matter, that I had any at all. But I did count on you. And this thing I've asked you to do is such a small thing."

Philip Lexington rose, now with a weary sneer on his finely-chiseled face.

"A small thing!" he broke forth, mockingly. "What, pray? I go and ask a girl who engaged herself to you because you had lots of money whether she will have you now that you've lost nearly everything? Can't you see her for what she is? What answer will be? If you've fancied there was anything queer in her deportment the last time you met her, can't you—?"

"Stop there," said Alonzo. He had risen, too, and though he preserved much composure, an abrupt wave of his hand bespoke excitement. "I—I deny that Kathleen Kennard ever engaged herself to me because, as you put it, I had lots of money."

"Then you're wrong," said Lexington, gazing down at his well-varnished boots. "You're" (with another twist of the moustache-tip) "dead wrong, I assure you."

Alonzo gnawed his lips. "Phil," he cried, "what are you saying?"

"Only the truth."

"Yes, yes."

"But you must be mad to state that Kathleen—Oh no, no, no, Phil!"

Alonzo had caught his friend by either shoulder and was plunging a penetrant look into his eyes. The latter, with a coldness unexpected yet distinct, answered, while Alonzo withdrew from him:

"It's so odd. You ought to know life. You're old enough."

"Philip! Philip," broke from Alonzo. "I'm so sorry I asked you to go to her! But you're my friend still! It isn't my lost money you're thinking of? No, Phil, you—not you!"

"Don't be tiresome!"

Lexington might have said volumes and yet not have expressed a more pungent little series of words than these three.

"I'll try not to be so tiresome," came Alonzo's answer, as if between shut teeth. "It's quite clear to me, Philip, that my request bores you."

"Well," returned Philip, doggedly, after a slight silence, "it does."

"It wouldn't have done so a short time ago."

"I don't understand."

"Don't you? I do."

"You seem to be angry at me," muttered Philip, "and for no reason."

"For no reason."

"None that I can see. A short while ago! You mean, then?"

"Oh, I know what I mean, Philip. There hardly any favor that I could have refused, me a short while ago. You find me of no importance. I've lost my money, and I'm not worth cultivating."

Lexington flushed hotly and tossed his head. "Isn't that rather uncivil of you?" he frowned.

"Yes, if you choose. But the incivility of raw truth has sometimes a certain refreshing refinement."

"I don't grasp your paradoxes. You always exceed in them, however."

Alonzo had grown very pale. "Let it all rest there, then, Philip," he said. "You've disappointed me horribly. Good-bye," and he turned on his heel with a dismissal as once quiet and imperturbable.

Lexington flushed hotly and tossed his head. "I'll do my best to—"

But here Alonzo shot out these ringing words:

"I don't want a dime from you, and I'll be only too glad if you'll consider that debt cancelled, so to speak, by the cessation of our acquaintance."

Across another threshold Alonzo swiftly quitted the room. No sooner was he alone, however, than he reproached himself for undue severity. The young man was surprised by his own calmness. He arranged in the most quiet way for a sale of all his possessions; he held more than one very painful interview with his sister at his own residence. He discharged his servants, and engaged a small suite of rooms, placing a bill upon his house in Gramercy Park. His many costly art treasures he offered to an auctioneer on condition of their immediate sale. He amazed everybody who observed him by his coolness and serenity. And all the while his heart was strained by a wretched suspicion of Kathleen. Not that he thoroughly doubted her; but that he was angry at her, and that she had thus far never given him this thought; now he rebelled against the idea of not being permitted to marry when and whom he chose.

In a short time the Marquis, his father, was expected back to his favorite home in Devonshire, a term of shooting in the Scotch woods. A certain Alonzo had entered the circle of Lord Egbert, and he at once proceeded to the cliff dwellers, where a sumptuous repast was laid, which did much to remove the discouraging effects of the bad weather during their trip to the canyon. At 2:30 p.m., Thursday, October 1, the train started once more under the management of Mr. Holden, and the geologists resumed their journey, while others left next day, visiting the Needles and California. M.

A Seedless Grape.

(Riverside Press)

The Thompson's seedless grape is attracting a good deal of attention among the viticulturists of late. If what is said is true it is clearly a variety of great value. We notice in the Central California a report concerning its quality. A gentleman who has an acre and a half of these vines, planted eighteen months ago, has just picked from them a crop that is nothing less than remarkable. The grapes from a number of single vines were weighed, and were found to weigh from fifty-four to fifty-nine pounds each. The vines have made a prodigious growth in eighteen months, and it is hard to say what their bearing capacity will be in the course of a few years. The grapes are smaller than the Muscats and larger than the Sultanas, and differ from the latter in flavor and in being absolutely seedless. The skin of the raisins made from them is very tender, and their flavor is much more delicate than that of the Muscat. Those who have seen the growth and capacity of the young vines are enthusiastic over the promise they seem to give in growing them. In respect to early bearing and quality of the raisin, it is decidedly superior to the Sultanana, while possessing the other qualities which most commend that variety.

Aloes vs. Rabbits.

VENTURA COUNTY, Sept. 24.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] I note the remarks of the San Diego orchardist on "Aloes vs. Rabbits." But I have a long-tilted, successful and simple method. I take a can of natural oil, black or green, and with a paint brush soon go around the base of the tree the width of the brush. This is so disagreeable to gophers, rabbits and woollyaphids that there is no more trouble with them.

I have often poored a pint at the base of a tree with no injurious effect.

Respectfully, A. D. BARNARD.

The yield of prunes in the neighborhood of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, is very large. The highest price so far is 1 1/2 cents. Large quantities have been sold at 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 cents, but there are some growers we are informed, who will gladly take 1 cent for their green fruit.

dexter (the Marchioness, you know,) is the very most jealous of women. Dendudin (the Marquis, you understand, though for years I always called him "Charlie") had, of course, been sent off to Scotland on my account solely. His sudden arrival at the hall was a great shock to Louisa, and—to cut an unpleasant story short, she lost her head. But Louisa didn't repeat this; I tell you the strictest confidence."

The confidence was frequently violated, however, and with due effect of prestige for her who had imported it; since some of the New Yorkers whose ears these neat innuendos tickled, failed to resist a kind of reverence, not to say awe, for any complotter ever friendly enough with an English Marquis and his wife to call one "Charlie" and the other "Louisa."

Kathleen, for her part, would keep silent regarding the whole subject. It was a silence that some persons failed to leniently construe. But the girl had said to herself that she would not lie; and so silence as she wisely held, was a disrepute.

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THE MAN IN THE MOON.
Oh, the man in the moon has a crick in his back!

Whee!

Whim!

Am I not sorry for him?
And a mole on his nose that is purple and black:
And his eyes are so weak that they water if he dares to dream even he looks at the sun.
So, he has dreams of stars, as the doctors advise.

My!

Eyes! Eyes! But isn't he wise.
To just dream of stars as the doctors advise.

And the man in the moon has a boil on his knee!

Whee!

What a singular thing!
I know! but these facts are authentic, my dear—
There's a boil on his ear and a corn on his chin.
He calls it a dimple, but dimples stickin':
Yet it might be a dimple turned over, you know!

Whee!

Ho! Why, certainly so!
It might be a dimple turned over, you know!

And the man in the moon has a rheumatic knee!

Whee!

What a pity that is!
And his toes his worked round where his heels ought to be:
So whenever he wants to go north he goes south,
And comes back with the porridge crumble all round his mouth.
And he brushes them off with a Japanese fan.

Whee!

What a marvelous man!
What a very remarkable marvelous man!

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

* * *

There is a natural history tale which I found in the Philadelphia Times. It is about a curious nut that came from Mexico:

"What are you holding in your hand?" I asked of a friend the other day, as we sat together chatting. The fingers of his right hand were closed over the palm and every finger and then he regarded the stranger with an interest I couldn't understand.

"Wait a few minutes and I'll show you," was his reply.

Shortly afterward he opened his hand and I saw that it held a piece of a nut-about one-thirds of a whole nut.

"Watch it closely," my friend remarked.

I did, and pretty soon it seemed to become animated. It moved, first in one direction and then in another. It turned itself from the round to the angular side with apparent ease. How? some of "Our Boys and Girls" ask? I'll tell you.

Indra was a wee worm, which remained dormant till heat from the human body—or artificial heat either—aroused it, when it moved with energy sufficient to change the position of its little house. The nut is from Mexico, and the worm is said to live nine months in this retreat.

* * *

In an old number of the Youth's Companion I find this little article, which tells how violins are made. There are whole German towns which do nothing but make these instruments, which I think give us the most delightful of all instrumental music when in the hands of a skillful player. It is the one instrument which seems to have a soul. The person who is writing about it says:

"Musical instruments is a delicate craft, like the violin. A good one will last for centuries and improve with age. A newspaper writer tells something of the people who make the best violins in Markneukirchen, with its surrounding villages. King George of Hanover, King of Prussia, King of Saxony, where there are about 15,000 people who do nothing but make violins. The inhabitants, from the little orches to the old gray-headed man, the small girl and the old grandmother, are all engaged in making some parts of a violin."

A good instrument consists of sixty-two different pieces. The older men make the finger-board from ebony and the string-holder of the screws. The small boys make the bridges, tuning pegs, looking after the glue, past, &c., with strong wooden sticks; a clear eye puts the different pieces together, and this is the most difficult task of all.

The women generally occupy themselves with polishing. This requires fine practice and a family having a daughter who is a good polisher, is considered very fortunate. Even a young man, when he goes a-walking, inquires whether the young girl is a good polisher. This requires fine practice and a family having a daughter who is a good polisher, is considered very fortunate.

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Every family has its peculiar style of playing, and never varies from that. There is one that makes nothing but a deep wine color, another a citron color, yet another an orange color, and so on.

* * *

This is the way the people treat their horses in Norway, and it seems a very good and sensible way indeed:

"The horses in Norway have a very sensible way of taking their food. Instead of swilling themselves with a painful of water at a draught, from the fear of not getting any again, and then overgorging themselves for the same reason, they have a bucket of water put down beside their allowance of hay. They take a bit of one and a mouthful of the other alternately, sometimes only moistening their mouths, as a rational being would do while eating a dinner of such dry food. A broken-winded horse is scarcely ever seen in Norway."

How should we enjoy eating if we were never allowed a bit of anything to drink while eating, but were compelled to take our cup of milk or tea before or after we had eaten our dinners?

* * *

Do any of my boys and girls ever wonder how leap years were ever made, and why they occur as they do? If so, here is a little article from the Youth's Companion which will tell you all about it. The article was written in 1888, but it is just as full of interest now as it was then, and so here it is:

"Another leap year is coming. The number of the next year, 1888, can be divided by four without a remainder, and Julius Caesar commands us to add an extra day to every year the numbers of which can be so divided."

"Julius Caesar, dead and turned to clay, is still lord of the calendar, and every man in Christendom will obey him on the last day of next February. But for a Caesar we could consider the month ended at midnight on the 28th; but he said: 'No; February shall have another day this year,' and 'we shall all obey him, dead though he be.'

* * *

Only a Pope could contradict a Caesar. Pope Gregory XIII, who rectified the calendar of Julius Caesar in 1582, commanded us (among other things) to make an occasional exception to Caesar's ruling. The Julian calendar made a date a little earlier than the sun made it and the excess amounts in 400 years to three days. To rectify this error, Pope Gregory decreed—and all Christendom except Russia has adopted his reform—such dates—that the centurial years, such as 1600, 1700, 1800, shall be leap years only when they can be evenly divided by 400. Thus the year 1000 will not be a leap year, but the year 2000 will be. Thus there will be three days in every 400 years that will be avoided.

But even Popes are not infallible in astronomy. In spite of this ingenious system of rectification, the average year is still too long by twenty-six seconds. The earth gets round the sun twice-six seconds sooner than the Pope's calendar allows; and this excess, in 3223 years would amount to a whole day.

Astronomers do not distress themselves about an error of a day in so long a period. Never mind! The error is almost incalculable minimum. It is suggested by Prof. Woolhouse that the years divisible by 4000 shall also be common years. With that change, the total error would be only about one day in 24,000 years.

Who shall issue a command that cannot be obeyed until the year of our Lord 4000, and not again till the year 8000? As Julius Caesar began the radical reform of the calendar, and Pope Gregory XIII continued the good work, perhaps the completion of the task must be fairly left to the President of the United States; but any other gentleman will do as well.

Well, now good-bye, my dears, for this week. I have given you something to think of until we meet again.

E. A. O.

LAY SERMONS.

Christianity has been defined as "civilization carried into the spiritual realm," or in other words, it is that force which builds and beautifies and perfects character. Men often indulge in the mistaken idea that a man's character may be easily improved, by improving his condition. This is by no means wholly true, but it is true that man's condition may be bettered by first improving his character. Develop a high and noble manhood, a love of justice and righteousness, and social reforms will be the result. It is human character that changes our environment, the forces working from within outward, overturning and overturning until the needed changes are wrought out, and harmony and beauty are the result.

Christianity, then, is the need of the world, the one great exterminating agent for us to employ against the evils which exist and whose removal we desire. Reconstruct the individual and then the reconstruction of society will naturally ensue. If every one who is desirous of seeing the world better, would first look to himself and correct all that he is doing wrong in his own life, the great work of the world's reformation would soon be accomplished.

What a wonderful world is the realm of the human heart! It is full of active impulses, of ever changing desires, of never ceasing thought. And all those thoughts, desires and impulses leave their impress not only upon the individual but upon those about him.

One of the mightiest forces in the universe is human influence. We cannot run away from it. It meets us everywhere. Its touch is as broad as humanity; as high as heaven and as deep as hell. The enveloping atmosphere is not more all-pervading than is this impalpable unconscious influence which pervades and controls the lives of all worlds like a microscopic atom compared with that boundless infinitude of human influence which stretches on and on through the eternities of God.

It is character, therefore, that we want to watch and build rightly; it is this Christianizing, civilizing force that we need in all things. It is not a religion for one day of the week, but for every day that is essential.

How civilization changes the natural man! It wipes out barbarism and savagery, and puts in action all the higher forces of his nature. It awakens his intellect and his heart. Benevolence, sympathy, loving-kindness, and all social life spring from activity at the top of the mighty wands. The distance between the untutored savage and the cultivated gentleman is an immeasurable one. But carry this civilization into the spiritual realm of man's nature, put the love of God into his heart, put him in harmony with all law, and you begin rightly the work of character-building. This love to God will be to thousands affected with disease of the skin. Even so, it is a remarkable preparation for opening ears of spiritual deafness.

At noon there should be a hearty repast, a light soup, a chop, some green vegetables, an orange. No sweets, no wine, if the figure's lines and the skin's purity are valuable. A cup of tea and butter, or butter 5 a.m. are good for such persons, done very late. They insure a lighter dinner, and this is sometimes an advantage.

Then as to the diet. A day begun with heavy, farinaceous food, drowsy with rich cream and sugar. It would indeed take the strength and health away, but never the appetite.

To appeal to a woman's health has long ago proved useless in these matters, but every woman is jealous of her beauty. A tightly-laced girl may be lovely at eighteen, she will hideous at thirty. Why will a physician touch and awaken the spirit of vanity? But the doctors are dull or careless. They give a pill where they should loosen astringent.

A physician was once heard to admit that he could not discover the complaint of a patient, but when he was asked what was the trouble, he said, "I can't tell you, but I have told her mother." He had seen the patient's mother, and this was the secret of his success.

There is the young woman who pulls in her belt until her face is purple, and then goes to a doctor for a skin lotion. You mildly suggest, "Lacing?" "Oh," she simply replies.

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Julien Gordon, writing for the October number of Lippincott, says very truly under the head of "Healthy Heroines":

"I think too little understood that mental habits have an enormous value, derived from the physical culture and exercise of the brain developed in frivolous detail, in idleness, in-faced introspection, in empty trifles, rarely engenders an imposing personality. The body feels the effect of the regime. Fools have drooping shoulders, a wandering eye, cannot fix their gaze, are egoistic, tremulous, ungrateful, seem to give the poor body pose and repose. The brain requires nourishment from without as well as from within, and nourishment that assimilates. Superficial culture is bad and dangerous, itself, is exhausted in froth and ends in bombast. Deep culture lies silent, slips about, inoffensively, broods in the blood which it warms and invigorates. Mental sloth, the want of a sense of interest, is the curse of the world. In the same way the physical regimen upon the intellect. No good work can grow out of exhaustion, norility, no dash of Protean fire or genius, from nerves unstrung, jaded and languid. But the most important of all is the absence of enthusiasm. I timidly venture, when he complained of his lack of appetite, 'The bananas?' He replied, giving a forced smile, 'I eat them.'

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A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

One of the principal social events of the week was the wedding of Miss Sarah Lenthal of this city and J. Stern of Fullerton, which occurred last Wednesday evening.

The home of the bride's parents on Hope street was transformed into a perfect bower of flowers and foliage for the occasion.

The porches were enclosed and illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and the supper was served in a large tent put up for that purpose on the lawn.

The ceremony occurred in the parlors, the couple plighted their troth under a beautiful lover's knot of rare flowers.

A lover's retreat at one side formed a convenient niche for the serving of champagne and punch. The bride wore a magnificent costume of white faille silk trimmed with *mousquetaire* lace, and decorated with lilles of the valley. Her only jewels were diamonds.

The ceremony was impressively performed by Rev. A. Blum, according to the rites of the Jewish Church.

The brief exhortation preceding the ceremony was most appropriate and beautiful. One of the delightful features of the evening was the music by the orchestra, the sweet strains of Schubert's "Serenade" softly playing during the supper hour and the fine rendition of the "Wedding March" both preceding and concluding the ceremony.

More than a hundred congratulatory telegrams were received and were read by Miss Isidor Lenthal and I. Kauffman.

Tables were spread in sufficient number so that all the guests were seated at one time, and the menu was varied and choice enough to satisfy the thirstiest epicure.

Rare old wines and all the delicacies of the season were supplied in the most lavish style.

E. L. Stern as toast master was a host in himself.

Mary Furrey, R. F. De Valle, S. Prager, Rev. A. Blum and Mrs. Morris responded to the sentiments expressed and the feast of appetite and soul ran high.

The young couple were the recipients of a large number of elegant presents, including almost everything in the way of useful and ornamental belongings.

Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Blum; Mr. and Mrs. L. Polaski; Mr. and Mrs. N. Cohn; Mr. and Mrs. Feintuch; Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch; Mr. and Mrs. B. Lowenthal; Mr. and Mrs. L. Harris; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Frank; Mr. and Mrs. N. Jacoby; Mr. and Mrs. M. Jacoby; Mr. and Mrs. L. Jacoby; Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewin; Mr. and Mrs. L. Hirschfeld; Mr. and Mrs. Brodek; Mr. and Mrs. B. Levy; Mr. and Mrs. A. Newhauser; Mr. and Mrs. L. Polaski; Mr. and Mrs. L. Polaski; Mr. and Mrs. S. Frank; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Hellman; Miss Fannie Benjamin of San Bernardino; Misses Florence Lenthal; Evelyn Ruston, Stella Aucker, Sam Bernardino; Rose Harris, Mamie Meyer, Utelle Meyer, Bella Prager, Eva Prager, Zettie Loewenstein, Beekie Lenthal, Rozie Lazar, Lula Lazar, Eda Kramer, Carrie Zager, Agnes Kremer, Meta Grand, Greta Cohn, Lillie Klein, Millie Weil, Alice Well, Rose Kalisher, Chicago; Celia Katz, Mamie Norton, Maurice Louis, of San Diego; Victor E. Solomon, Col. Harry F. Adler, M. Polaski, George Goldsmith, Dan Brownstein, Louis Noldinger, Adolph Fleischman, Louis Uldphelder, Milton Kaufman, Jules Kaufman, Carl L. Simon, Aaron M. Goldsmith, Alvin Edelman, Joe Goodman, Nathan Strasburger, Jake Marx, Henry Louis, Mannie Lovenstein, Philip Jacoby, Hon. and Mrs. R. F. Del Vale, Maj. and Mrs. W. C. Furry and Mrs. E. L. Stern; Mrs. W. Kalisher; Mrs. T. Hirschfeld, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kaufman; Mr. L. Lowenstein; Mr. L. Ancker, of San Bernardino; Mr. M. Voorsanger and others.

GREEK FRATERNITIES CELEBRATE.

The active members of Omicron Chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta of the University of Southern California gave a Greek meeting last Friday in honor of their new members, Miss Ellen R. Emery of Boston, on which occasion Miss Frances Crooks of Chicago appeared in the black and gold.

The entertainment was novel and original. Many Greek characters were represented; best of all was that of Miss Grey, professor of Greek, who closed with rendering a very beautiful extract from the lyrics of Sappho in the original Greek.

These present included the active members of Sigma Chi fraternity, Kappa Kappa Tau and Kappa Alpha Theta.

A NORMAL STUDENT'S SURPRISE.

Miss Lola McClellan was very agreeably surprised Friday night at her residence on Hope street by a number of her Normal school friends. Games and music were the amusements of the evening, after which refreshments were served. The affair was a success by all present, among whom were Mrs. Ward and the Misses Ward, Van Slyck, Pepper, Blosley, Henry, Pitt, Oliver, Palmer, Sayre and Messrs. Whitehead, Nesbit, Will and Birney Donnell and Floyd R. Watson.

NEW CLUB FORMED.

The opening of the dancing season will witness the advent of a new social organization, known as the Clover Leaf Club. The club is composed entirely of gentlemen and has a limited membership of thirty. The opening ball will be given at Kramer's Hall next Wednesday evening. An orchestra is to be engaged for the occasion, and a good time is anticipated.

The following is a list of the members of the club: Messrs. Fred Ballard, A. V. Barber, George Daly, Arthur Grosser, C. K. Green, W. Hamilton, W. Jeffries, J. L. Johnson, F. B. Kifts, Charles Kifts, Hafe Kinst, W. W. Levering, C. W. May, Newton Moore, A. R. McIntosh, W. G. Peck, H. P. Platt, J. H. Pessel, L. F. Shepard, Richard Sullivan, M. Stasthoff, V. Schmidt, Harry Strong, E. S. Tanner, G. F. Wilson, Fred Wilson, N. E. Wilson, Ernest Wildhead, Ralph Walker and K. L. Wilcox.

A DANCING PARTY.

The Misses Tufts entertained a company of their friends last Thursday evening at a dancing party. A merry time was enjoyed by all the guests, among whom were: Misses Brown, Bu-

millier, Cass, Jocette, Glass, Jones, Kemper, Moody and Tuttle, Messrs. Berland, Frick, Bumiller, Stimson, Stevens, Morris, Hunter, Wright and Cameron.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Miss Daisy Cornelius of Pearl street was tendered a pleasant surprise party last Wednesday evening by her associate members of Good Will Lodge, I. O. G. T. The company assembled at the home of Miss Daisy Eggleson, and encircled the body in the residence of Miss Cornelius. The young lady was completely surprised, but provided ample entertainment in the way of games, music, etc. At 10:30 o'clock refreshments were served, and at midnight the jolly crowd said good night. Those present were: Mrs. Howard, Cornelia and Brown, Misses Little and Etta Greenwood, Lulu Eggleson, Lily Culp, Ella Crandall, Mand, Daisy and Ira Cornelius, Misses Shine and Reed, Messrs. Louis and William Galer, George White, S. J. Culp, Walter Cornelius, George Crawford, W. Heller, Myrick, Goldman and Doster.

PASTORAL RECEPTION.

Last Wednesday evening the members and friends of Vincent Methodist Church gave a reception to their pastor, Rev. J. B. Holloway and his family.

At 8 o'clock the church was filled with people, and all joined in singing "Blest be the Tie that Binds," after which Rev. Mr. Holloway lead in prayer. C. Preacher sang a choice selection of his own composition.

Rev. F. H. Tubbs gave the address in a stirring manner, showing the relation of the pastor to his audience very well. Rev. J. B. Holloway responded in a full, clear voice.

Ever since the announcement was made of our grand gift sale the public have been with us. They came singly, they came in pairs, they came by dozens, all day long, day after day, they have kept us busy attending to their wants.

This gift sale is a genuine article, nobody pays any more for the goods they buy and every one receives something useful and handsome FREE.

Of course, the value of the present is regulated by the amount of the purchase. For instance, a purchase of \$1 would entitle the purchaser to the choice of one of a number of fine presents; \$2 purchase means something handsomer in the way of a present. A \$3 purchase will get a fine large present or three smaller articles, and so on up to any amount.

Our gifts comprise water sets, lemonade sets, fine water jars, fruit dishes, cake dishes, tea sets, dinner sets, goblets, bouquet holders, rose bowls, vases, Japanese bowls, decorated Chinaware, casters, majolica ware, etc. We can't enumerate them all, but in every case a purchaser gets a fine present with his purchases.

FACULTY RECITAL.

A faculty recital of the Ludlam school will be given in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium on Tuesday evening.

The musical faculty are Mr. Harley Hamilton, who will play a "Voskietid"; and a sonata by Grieg; Mrs. Jirah Cole, who will sing "The Erl King"; and Miss Mary L. O'Donnoughue, who will play numbers by Grieg and Rubenstein.

Miss Lizzie Kimball sings also the "Cavatina" from Meyerbeer.

The faculty will be assisted by the Larabee Quartette, who make their maiden appearance here.

A RECEPTION TO MUSICIANS.

On last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Modlin-Wood gave an informal reception to Mr. and Mrs. Mueller, both well-known singers of some renown in grand opera.

Mrs. Mueller, best known as Fime Fabbri, does not sing except with her pupils, but Mr. Mueller's powerful baritone made the walls sound again in "Non e' ber," said to be written by Virgil.

Others who helped to make the party fly were Mrs. Wood, whose voice is as sweet and as facile as Miss Bond Francisco, Mr. Walter McQuillen, Mrs. T. Masac, Miss Challie Burnett, Prof. Wilde and the Enterpene Quartette.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Hayman entertained a large party of young people last Friday evening, in honor of the twenty-first birthday of their son, William Hayman.

The home on North Workman street was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and an elaborate supper was served at tables laid in the dining-room.

The young man was the recipient of an elegant gold watch and chain from his parents, which were presented to him with appropriate remarks by Miss Gertrude F. Foss.

Misses Mand Bloss, Clara Fields and Ida Boals gave some fine vocal selections by way of entertainment, and M. Bresce performed a mock marriage ceremony between two of the guests to the great merriment of the others. The would-be bride and groom, however, failed to respond in the orthodox fashion, so the matrimonial bonds didn't hold. Among the guests not above mentioned were: Mrs. E. Kearney, Misses Little Kearney, Edith Speeley, Louise Ewing, Mamie Wilkinson, Mattie Meredith, Lena Dixon, Edna White, Juliette Boal, Bessie Hayman; Misses Charles Clark, Ben Hayman, Lee Shaw, Frank Reynolds, E. Koster, Charles Dixon, Walter Field, William Shaw, Paul Bresce, Harry Hayman and others.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY.

Next Friday evening the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church will give a musical and literary entertainment at the church. There will be instrumental solos by Miss Douglas and Prof. Bierlich; a vocal selection from Mrs. Norton, who is a fine contralto, late of New York; solo by Miss Lizzie Kimball and Mr. Abbott; a duet by Mrs. Burdette and Mrs. Wengler and a fine quartette—Mrs. Joseph Witmer will give a recitation, and altogether the programme will be a pleasing one, which will undoubtedly attract a large crowd as did the May concert, which scored such a success, given under the direction of the same ladies.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mrs. Scott of Beaumont is visiting friends in the city.

George Taylor of Santa Ana was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. M. Elliott and Miss Elliott of Alhambra were in the city yesterday.

George W. Lawrence and Maj. W. H. Bonsall were guests of Hotel Coronado last week.

EUROPEAN QUARTETTE.

This quartette will make their formal bow to an already favorable audience tomorrow night. Quartette singing will be the chief feature of the programme, but Messrs. Dupuy and Williams will sing solos. The club is assisted by Miss Molly Adelia Brown, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Bierlich and Mrs. Larabee.

MUSIC AT ST. VINCENT'S.

The following programme will be rendered at St. Vincent's Church, corner of Grand avenue and Washington street, this morning: Beethoven's mass in C major; "Asperges Me," chorus, (Witcki); "Veni Creator," (Pisani); Mrs. L. P. Collette and chorus. For the offertory, Verdi's "Jesu Qui Vivit" will be sung by Miss Katherine Kimball.

Mr. J. W. Jauch and F. A. Walton; Prof. T. W. Wilde, Rev. J. E. Linn will be celebrants, Rev. J. Hoover delivering the sermon. The services begin at 10 o'clock.

NOTES.

The Ellis Club concert will be given in the opera house.

The Apollo concert occurs on the 18th of the month. The soloist will be Miss La Vierna of San Francisco.

Owing to the Apollo Club concert, the S. M. Club will meet on October 24, one week later than the usual date, at Mr. Schallert's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby.

Those who hoped to hear Mrs. Lientz Fremont sing often this winter, will regret that Lieut. Fremont died expectantly.

The FINEST assortment of Parian hats, bonnets, imported novelties and fancy trimmings. MADAME D. GOTTHELF'S, 121 S. Spring st.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

MRS. MASAC'S RECITAL.

Mrs. T. Masac's evening with Louis Gottschall drew a large audience to Turnverein Hall on Wednesday evening.

The programme, which was late in beginning, opened by a characteristic paper by Prof. Wilhartz, who commanded the Creole composer to the audience, related the history of his concert triumphs, his loyalty to the Union, the golden opinions won by him as the first American composer of note, and closed with a reference to the pianist, Mrs. Masac, as his fellow-townsman, as well as his interpreter.

The programme was divided into sets of four compositions, interspersed with songs by Miss Katherine Kimball. Of these compositions the best were *Solitude* and *Blondheit*. Many of them were altogether too trivial to be at all worth the pains bestowed upon their rendition.

Gottschall is full of pretty melodies and charming themes, but inadequately developed, ending nowhere, and with little or no strength or depth.

Mrs. Masac's playing has great technical facility, and she is able also to make many good effects in her closing phrases, but in a number of selections the attack and the pedaling were somewhat confused.

Miss Kimball's beautiful voice is always enjoyed. She was obliged to repeat a solo, after the "Slumber Song," and sang Chadwick's "Brown eyes have my little maiden."

REV. F. H. TUBBS.

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